

Rev  
25

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. CON. RES. 85  
OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET  
2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.**

3 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress declares that the  
4 concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010  
5 is hereby established and that this resolution sets forth  
6 the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, fis-  
7 cal years 2011 through 2019, and fiscal years 2020  
8 through 2082.

9 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

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- Sec. 801. Discretionary spending limits.

1       **TITLE I— RECOMMENDED**  
2       **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**  
3   **Subtitle A—Recommended Levels**  
4       **and Amounts for Each of Fiscal**  
5       **Years 2009 Through 2019**

6   **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

7       The following budgetary levels are appropriate for  
8   each of fiscal years 2009 through 2019:

9           (1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the  
10   enforcement this resolution:

11           (A) The recommended levels of Federal  
12   revenues are as follows:

13           Fiscal year 2009: \$1,497,570,000,000.

14           Fiscal year 2010: \$1,618,785,000,000.

15           Fiscal year 2011: \$1,865,734,000,000.

16           Fiscal year 2012: \$2,083,686,000,000.

17           Fiscal year 2013: \$2,126,661,000,000.

18           Fiscal year 2014: \$2,238,870,000,000.

19           Fiscal year 2015: \$2,361,363,000,000.

20           Fiscal year 2016: \$2,462,383,000,000.

21           Fiscal year 2017: \$2,572,003,000,000.

22           Fiscal year 2018: \$2,671,254,000,000.

23           Fiscal year 2019: \$2,773,775,000,000.

1 (B) The amounts by which the aggregate  
2 levels of Federal revenues should be changed  
3 are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 2009: -\$35,000,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2010: -\$47,201,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2011: -\$222,897,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2012: -\$276,706,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2013: -\$388,676,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2014: -\$394,788,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2015: -\$414,589,000,000.  
11 Fiscal year 2016: -\$434,647,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2017: -\$456,982,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2018: -\$479,553,000,000.  
14 Fiscal year 2019: -\$505,259,000,000.

15 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes  
16 of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate  
17 levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

18 Fiscal year 2009: \$3,653,504,000,000.  
19 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,691,668,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,601,381,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,626,004,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,767,920,000,000.  
23 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,928,726,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,047,662,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,191,583,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,288,776,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,402,832,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,471,097,000,000.

4 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the  
5 enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels  
6 of total budget outlays are as follows:

7 Fiscal year 2009: \$3,355,330,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,727,108,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,684,319,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,653,894,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,778,937,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014: \$2,924,914,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2015: \$3,037,015,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2016: \$3,184,193,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2017: \$3,278,461,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,388,274,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,487,199,000,000.

18 (4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of  
19 the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of  
20 the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

21 Fiscal year 2009: \$1,857,760,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2010: \$1,108,323,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2011: \$818,585,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2012: \$570,208,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013: \$652,276,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014: \$686,043,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015: \$675,652,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2016: \$721,810,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017: \$706,457,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$717,020,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$713,424,000,000.

7 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to  
8 section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act  
9 of 1974, the appropriate levels of debt are as fol-  
10 lows:

11 Fiscal year 2009: \$12,051,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2010: \$13,206,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2011: \$13,198,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2012: \$14,660,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2013: \$15,470,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014: \$16,353,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015: \$17,242,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016: \$18,177,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2017: \$19,115,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018: \$19,718,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019: \$20,683,000,000.

22 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-  
23 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

24 Fiscal year 2009: \$7,763,000,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010: \$8,571,000,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2011: \$9,252,000,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2012: \$9,728,000,000,000.  
3 Fiscal year 2013: \$10,240,000,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2014: \$10,831,000,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2015: \$11,405,000,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2016: \$12,039,000,000,000.  
7 Fiscal year 2017: \$12,677,000,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2018: \$12,978,000,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2019: \$13,655,000,000,000.

10 **SEC. 102. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

11 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
12 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for  
13 fiscal years 2009 through 2019 are as follows:

14 (1) National Defense (050):

15 Fiscal year 2009:

16 (A) New budget authority,  
17 \$693,557,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$671,725,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2010:

20 (A) New budget authority,  
21 \$696,703,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$696,128,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2011:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$619,767,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$663,705,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2012:

3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$628,785,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$643,223,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2013:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$639,535,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$642,425,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2014:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$653,458,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$647,334,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2015:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$668,321,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$659,306,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2016:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$683,448,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$677,586,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2017:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$699,003,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$688,336,000,000.



1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$715,041,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$699,584,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$731,508,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$720,053,000,000.

9 (2) International Affairs (150):

10 Fiscal year 2009:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$40,885,000,000

13 (B) Outlays, \$37,797,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2010:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$35,588,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$39,430,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2011:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$35,381,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$39,612,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2012:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$35,967,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$38,879,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2013:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$37,207,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$38,229,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2014:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$38,414,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$37,610,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2015:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$39,983,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$37,678,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2016:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$40,758,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$37,809,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2017:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$41,561,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$38,295,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$42,332,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$38,860,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$43,179,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$39,496,000,000.

4 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology  
5 (250):

6 Fiscal year 2009:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$35,389,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$30,973,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2010:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$29,905,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$31,845,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2011:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$30,132,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$31,288,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$30,356,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$30,346,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2013:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$30,557,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$30,443,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$30,883,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$30,709,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2015:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$30,828,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$30,542,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2016:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$31,873,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$31,484,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2017:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$32,444,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$32,019,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2018:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$32,997,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$32,571,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$33,609,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,153,000,000.

25 (4) Energy (270):

1

Fiscal year 2009:

2

(A) New budget authority,

3

\$43,919,000,000.

4

(B) Outlays, \$2,952,000,000.

5

(A) Fiscal year 2010:

6

(A) New budget authority,

7

\$4,534,000,000.

8

(B) Outlays, \$7,144,000,000.

9

Fiscal year 2011:

10

(A) New budget authority,

11

\$4,579,000,000.

12

(B) Outlays, \$11,004,000,000.

13

Fiscal year 2012:

14

(A) New budget authority,

15

\$4,765,000,000.

16

(B) Outlays, \$12,932,000,000.

17

Fiscal year 2013:

18

(A) New budget authority,

19

\$5,126,000,000.

20

(B) Outlays, \$11,514,000,000.

21

Fiscal year 2014:

22

(A) New budget authority,

23

\$5,246,000,000.

24

(B) Outlays, \$9,746,000,000.

25

Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$5,314,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$6,264,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$5,404,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$4,420,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$5,506,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,263,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$5,040,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$3,736,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$4,662,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$3,781,000,000.

20 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

21 Fiscal year 2009:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$56,009,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$36,834,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$35,185,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,367,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$35,428,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$40,695,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$36,118,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,709,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$36,225,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$38,525,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$36,806,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$38,063,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2015:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$37,078,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$37,614,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$38,111,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$38,252,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2017:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$38,996,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$39,042,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2018:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$40,420,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$39,309,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2019:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$41,293,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$40,027,000,000.

16 (6) Agriculture (350):

17 Fiscal year 2009:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$24,974,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$23,070,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2010:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$23,747,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,994,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2011:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$24,784,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$24,076,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$21,698,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,598,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$22,508,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$22,087,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$23,176,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,153,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$22,574,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,518,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$22,694,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$21,792,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$22,959,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,007,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$23,586,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,616,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$24,247,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,099,000,000.

12 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

13 Fiscal year 2009:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$694,439,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$665,437,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2010:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$53,919,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$81,268,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2011:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$25,853,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$35,561,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$10,548,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$8,926,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2013:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$18,989,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$6,848,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2014:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$13,166,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$770,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2015:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$13,482,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$2,355,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2016:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$13,394,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, -\$2,063,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2017:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$18,333,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$3,571,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$18,313,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,686,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$18,526,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$6,377,000,000.

8 (8) Transportation (400):

9 Fiscal year 2009:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$122,457,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$87,784,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2010:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$73,942,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$95,080,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$74,428,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$95,330,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$74,959,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$94,496,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$75,482,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$94,646,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$76,250,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$94,986,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$77,055,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$94,657,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$77,947,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$93,628,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$78,847,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$93,754,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$79,758,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$95,243,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$80,761,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$96,852,000,000.

4 (9) Community and Regional Development  
5 (450):

6 Fiscal year 2009:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$23,811,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$29,983,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2010:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$15,337,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$28,736,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2011:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$15,243,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$25,640,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2012:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$15,372,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$22,255,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2013:

23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$15,292,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$19,425,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2014:  
2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$15,450,000,000.  
4 (B) Outlays, \$17,388,000,000.  
5 Fiscal year 2015:  
6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$15,679,000,000.  
8 (B) Outlays, \$16,052,000,000.  
9 Fiscal year 2016:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$15,949,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$15,373,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2017:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$16,230,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$15,537,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2018:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$16,502,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$15,798,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2019:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$16,807,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$16,050,000,000.

1           (10) Education, Training, Employment, and  
2       Social Services (500):

3           Fiscal year 2009:

4               (A)     New     budget     authority,  
5               \$164,276,000,000.

6               (B) Outlays, \$73,219,000,000.

7           Fiscal year 2010:

8               (A)     New     budget     authority,  
9               \$94,430,000,000.

10           (B) Outlays, \$140,624,000,000.

11          Fiscal year 2011:

12               (A)     New     budget     authority,  
13               \$100,425,000,000.

14           (B) Outlays, \$138,168,000,000.

15          Fiscal year 2012:

16               (A)     New     budget     authority,  
17               \$104,574,000,000.

18           (B) Outlays, \$109,894,000,000.

19          Fiscal year 2013:

20               (A)     New     budget     authority,  
21               \$99,607,000,000.

22           (B) Outlays, \$105,778,000,000.

23          Fiscal year 2014:

24               (A)     New     budget     authority,  
25               \$106,379,000,000.



1 (B) Outlays, \$104,136,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2015:

3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$107,578,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, \$109,050,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2016:

7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$110,808,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$111,157,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2017:

11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$113,222,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$113,434,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$114,972,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$115,574,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$116,738,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$117,370,000,000.

22 (11) Health (550):

23 Fiscal year 2009:

24 (A) New budget authority,  
25 \$380,158,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$354,397,000,000.  
2 Fiscal year 2010:  
3 (A) New budget authority,  
4 \$382,701,000,000.  
5 (B) Outlays, \$388,322,000,000.  
6 Fiscal year 2011:  
7 (A) New budget authority,  
8 \$362,157,000,000.  
9 (B) Outlays, \$366,125,000,000.  
10 Fiscal year 2012:  
11 (A) New budget authority,  
12 \$366,206,000,000.  
13 (B) Outlays, \$365,877,000,000.  
14 Fiscal year 2013:  
15 (A) New budget authority,  
16 \$384,837,000,000.  
17 (B) Outlays, \$380,587,000,000.  
18 Fiscal year 2014:  
19 (A) New budget authority,  
20 \$393,583,000,000.  
21 (B) Outlays, \$394,963,000,000.  
22 Fiscal year 2015:  
23 (A) New budget authority,  
24 \$416,232,000,000.  
25 (B) Outlays, \$414,586,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2016:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$440,850,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$438,783,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2017:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$472,198,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$469,835,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2018:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$502,675,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$500,219,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$535,998,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$533,214,000,000.

17 (12) Medicare (570):

18 Fiscal year 2009:

19 (A) New budget authority,

20 \$427,076,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$426,736,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2010:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$442,815,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$442,947,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2011:

2 (A) New budget authority,  
3 \$487,442,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$487,269,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2012:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$491,952,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$491,715,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2013:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$540,003,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$540,125,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2014:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$593,406,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$593,211,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2015:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$618,202,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$617,949,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2016:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$674,176,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$674,288,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$698,771,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$698,566,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$724,830,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$724,560,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$804,287,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$804,379,000,000.

12 (13) Income Security (600):

13 Fiscal year 2009:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$520,123,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$503,020,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2010:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$531,436,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$536,129,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2011:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$502,767,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$506,623,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2012:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$444,772,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$445,920,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2013:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$448,294,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$448,504,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2014:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$448,678,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$447,863,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2015:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$451,192,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$450,486,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2016:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$461,271,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$460,636,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2017:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$464,233,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$463,622,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$467,351,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$466,592,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2019:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$481,975,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$480,964,000,000.  
8 (14) Social Security (650):  
9 Fiscal year 2009:  
10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$31,820,000,000.  
12 (B) Outlays, \$31,264,000,000.  
13 Fiscal year 2010:  
14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$20,255,000,000.  
16 (B) Outlays, \$20,378,000,000.  
17 Fiscal year 2011:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$23,380,000,000.  
20 (B) Outlays, \$23,513,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2012:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$26,478,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$26,628,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$29,529,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$29,679,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$32,728,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$32,728,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$35,875,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,875,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$39,021,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,021,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$42,449,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$42,449,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$46,094,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$46,094,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$49,994,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$49,994,000,000.

4 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

5 Fiscal year 2009:

6 (A) New budget authority,  
7 \$97,705,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2010:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 \$106,358,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$105,017,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2011:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 \$112,806,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$111,832,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2012:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$108,643,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$107,500,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2013:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$113,722,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$112,512,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2014:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$115,929,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$114,819,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2015:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$118,184,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$117,546,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2016:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$124,798,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$124,320,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2017:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$124,546,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$124,059,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2018:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$124,034,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$123,478,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$132,515,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$131,887,000,000.

24 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

25 Fiscal year 2009:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$55,783,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$49,853,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2010:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$54,159,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$52,611,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2011:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$52,227,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$54,395,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2012:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$52,785,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$54,581,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2013:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$53,363,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, \$54,157,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2014:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$54,247,000,000.  
23 (B) Outlays, \$54,058,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2015:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$55,345,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$55,083,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2016:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$56,664,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$56,349,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2017:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$58,019,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$57,658,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2018:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$61,193,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$60,826,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2019:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$64,023,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$63,627,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2009:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$30,405,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,629,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2010:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 \$21,590,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,457,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2011:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 \$21,869,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,744,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2012:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$22,218,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,311,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2013:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 \$21,988,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2014:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$22,481,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$22,760,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2015:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$23,050,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2016:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$23,673,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, \$23,780,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2017:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$24,344,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, \$24,099,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2018:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$25,069,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, \$24,743,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2019:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$25,833,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, \$25,350,000,000.  
16 (18) Net Interest (900):  
17 Fiscal year 2009:  
18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 \$289,044,000,000.  
20 (B) \$289,044,000,000.  
21 Fiscal year 2010:  
22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 \$282,801,000,000.  
24 (B) Outlays, \$282,801,000,000.  
25 Fiscal year 2011:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$317,087,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$317,087,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2012:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$373,346,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$373,346,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2013:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$447,727,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$447,727,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2014:

13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 \$530,456,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$530,456,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2015:

17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 \$595,684,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$595,684,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2016:

21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 \$649,165,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$648,965,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2017:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 \$695,308,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$695,308,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 \$757,439,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$759,439,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 \$813,257,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$813,257,000,000.

12 (19) Allowances (920):

13 Fiscal year 2009:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$120,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$12,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2010:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$145,294,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$240,726,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2011:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$152,721,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$238,695,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2012:



1 (A) New budget authority,  
2 -\$128,918,000,000.  
3 (B) Outlays, -\$178,622,000,000.  
4 Fiscal year 2013:  
5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$154,485,000,000.  
7 (B) Outlays, -\$189,489,000,000.  
8 Fiscal year 2014:  
9 (A) New budget authority,  
10 -\$182,519,000,000.  
11 (B) Outlays, -\$187,808,000,000.  
12 Fiscal year 2015:  
13 (A) New budget authority,  
14 -\$201,917,000,000.  
15 (B) Outlays, -\$201,643,000,000.  
16 Fiscal year 2016:  
17 (A) New budget authority,  
18 -\$232,899,000,000.  
19 (B) Outlays, -\$225,865,000,000.  
20 Fiscal year 2017:  
21 (A) New budget authority,  
22 -\$264,079,000,000.  
23 (A) Outlays, -\$253,329,000,000.  
24 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (B) New budget authority,  
2 -\$296,107,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$283,946,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2019:

5 (A) New budget authority,  
6 -\$445,841,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$409,457,000,000.

8 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

9 Fiscal year 2009:

10 (A) New budget authority,  
11 -\$78,206,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$78,206,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2010:

14 (A) New budget authority,  
15 -\$68,444,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$68,444,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2011:

18 (A) New budget authority,  
19 -\$71,653,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$71,653,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2012:

22 (A) New budget authority,  
23 -\$74,620,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$74,620,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2013:

1 (A) New budget authority,

2 -\$77,585,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$77,585,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2014:

5 (A) New budget authority,

6 -\$79,491,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$79,491,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2015:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 -\$82,077,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$82,077,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2016:

13 (A) New budget authority,

14 -\$85,522,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$85,522,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2017:

17 (A) New budget authority,

18 \$94,114,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$94,114,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2018:

21 (A) New budget authority,

22 \$98,707,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$98,707,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,  
 2 \$102,274,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$102,274,000,000.

4 **Subtitle B—Recommended Levels**  
 5 **and Amounts for Each of Fiscal**  
 6 **Years 2020 Through 2082**

7 **SEC. 111. MAJOR CATEGORIES.**

8 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-  
 9 propriate levels of outlays and revenues for the Federal  
 10 Government for calendar years 2020 through 2082 are as  
 11 follows:

Calendar Year	Debt	Health and Re- tirement Security	Other Non- interest Spend- ing	Total Spend- ing	Reve- nues	Deficits
2020 .....	33%	10.3%	8.1%	19.8%	18.0%	-1.5%
2021 .....	33%	10.6%	8.0%	20.1%	18.2%	-1.8%
2022 .....	34%	10.8%	8.0%	20.4%	18.2%	-2.1%
2023 .....	35%	11.2%	8.0%	20.8%	18.3%	-2.5%
2024 .....	37%	11.4%	7.9%	21.0%	18.3%	-2.7%
2025 .....	39%	11.6%	7.9%	21.3%	18.3%	-3.0%
2026 .....	40%	11.7%	7.9%	21.4%	18.3%	-3.1%
2027 .....	43%	11.9%	7.9%	21.7%	18.3%	-3.4%
2028 .....	44%	12.1%	7.9%	22.0%	18.3%	-3.7%
2029 .....	47%	12.0%	7.8%	22.1%	18.3%	-3.8%
2030 .....	49%	12.2%	7.8%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2031 .....	51%	12.2%	7.7%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2032 .....	53%	12.3%	7.7%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2033 .....	55%	12.2%	7.6%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2034 .....	57%	12.2%	7.6%	22.2%	18.3%	-3.9%
2035 .....	58%	12.3%	7.5%	22.4%	18.3%	-4.1%
2036 .....	60%	12.2%	7.5%	22.4%	18.3%	-4.1%
2037 .....	62%	12.2%	7.4%	22.5%	18.3%	-4.2%
2038 .....	64%	12.1%	7.4%	22.5%	18.3%	-4.2%
2039 .....	66%	12.0%	7.4%	22.4%	18.3%	-4.1%
2040 .....	67%	11.8%	7.3%	22.3%	18.3%	-4.0%
2041 .....	69%	11.7%	7.3%	22.2%	18.3%	-3.9%
2042 .....	70%	11.5%	7.3%	21.9%	18.3%	-3.6%
2043 .....	71%	11.4%	7.2%	21.9%	18.3%	-3.6%
2044 .....	72%	11.3%	7.2%	21.8%	18.3%	-3.5%
2045 .....	72%	11.2%	7.1%	21.6%	18.3%	-3.3%
2046 .....	73%	11.0%	7.1%	21.5%	18.3%	-3.2%
2047 .....	73%	11.1%	7.1%	21.6%	18.3%	-3.3%
2048 .....	74%	10.8%	7.0%	21.3%	18.3%	-3.0%
2049 .....	74%	10.7%	7.0%	21.2%	18.3%	-2.9%
2050 .....	74%	10.7%	7.0%	21.3%	18.3%	-3.0%
2051 .....	74%	10.6%	6.9%	21.1%	18.3%	-2.8%

Calendar Year	Debt	Health and Retirement Security	Other Non-interest Spending	Total Spending	Revenues	Deficits
2052 .....	73%	10.5%	6.9%	20.9%	18.3%	-2.6%
2053 .....	73%	10.5%	6.9%	20.8%	18.3%	-2.5%
2054 .....	73%	10.4%	6.8%	20.7%	18.3%	-2.4%
2055 .....	72%	10.4%	6.8%	20.7%	18.3%	-2.4%
2056 .....	72%	10.3%	6.8%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2057 .....	71%	10.3%	6.7%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2058 .....	71%	10.3%	6.7%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2059 .....	71%	10.4%	6.7%	20.7%	18.3%	-2.4%
2060 .....	71%	10.4%	6.6%	20.5%	18.3%	-2.2%
2061 .....	70%	10.3%	6.6%	20.4%	18.3%	-2.1%
2062 .....	70%	10.3%	6.6%	20.3%	18.3%	-2.0%
2063 .....	69%	10.3%	6.5%	20.2%	18.3%	-1.9%
2064 .....	68%	10.3%	6.5%	20.3%	18.3%	-2.0%
2065 .....	67%	10.3%	6.4%	20.4%	18.3%	-2.1%
2066 .....	67%	10.2%	6.4%	20.2%	18.3%	-1.9%
2067 .....	66%	10.2%	6.4%	20.0%	18.3%	-1.7%
2068 .....	65%	10.3%	6.3%	19.8%	18.3%	-1.5%
2069 .....	64%	10.3%	6.3%	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%
2070 .....	63%	10.3%	6.3%	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%
2071 .....	62%	10.3%	6.2%	19.7%	18.3%	-1.4%
2072 .....	61%	10.3%	6.2%	19.8%	18.3%	-1.5%
2073 .....	61%	10.3%	6.2%	19.9%	18.3%	-1.6%
2074 .....	59%	10.4%	6.1%	19.9%	18.3%	-1.6%
2075 .....	59%	10.2%	6.1%	19.6%	18.3%	-1.3%
2076 .....	57%	10.2%	6.1%	19.5%	18.3%	-1.2%
2077 .....	56%	10.2%	6.0%	19.4%	18.3%	-1.1%
2078 .....	54%	10.2%	6.0%	19.0%	18.3%	-0.7%
2079 .....	52%	10.2%	6.0%	18.9%	18.3%	-0.6%
2080 .....	50%	10.2%	5.9%	18.6%	18.3%	-0.3%
2081 .....	48%	10.2%	5.9%	18.3%	18.3%	0.0%
2082 .....	47%	10.1%	5.9%	18.2%	18.3%	0.1%

1 **SEC. 112. SOCIAL SECURITY SPENDING LEVELS.**

2       The concurrent resolution assumes the following lev-  
3 els of Social Security spending as a percentage of gross  
4 domestic product from calendar years 2020 through 2082:

Calendar Year	Percent of GDP
2020 .....	5.1%
2021 .....	5.2%
2022 .....	5.3%
2023 .....	5.5%
2024 .....	5.6%
2025 .....	5.7%
2026 .....	5.8%
2027 .....	5.9%
2028 .....	6.0%
2029 .....	6.0%
2030 .....	6.1%

Calendar Year	Percent of GDP
2031 .....	6.1%
2032 .....	6.2%
2033 .....	6.2%
2034 .....	6.2%
2035 .....	6.3%
2036 .....	6.3%
2037 .....	6.3%
2038 .....	6.3%
2039 .....	6.3%
2040 .....	6.3%
2041 .....	6.3%
2042 .....	6.2%
2043 .....	6.2%
2044 .....	6.2%
2045 .....	6.2%
2046 .....	6.1%
2047 .....	6.2%
2048 .....	6.1%
2049 .....	6.1%
2050 .....	6.1%
2051 .....	6.1%
2052 .....	6.1%
2053 .....	6.1%
2054 .....	6.1%
2055 .....	6.1%
2056 .....	6.1%
2057 .....	6.1%
2058 .....	6.1%
2059 .....	6.2%
2060 .....	6.2%
2061 .....	6.2%
2062 .....	6.2%
2063 .....	6.2%
2064 .....	6.2%
2065 .....	6.2%
2066 .....	6.2%
2067 .....	6.2%
2068 .....	6.3%
2069 .....	6.3%
2070 .....	6.3%
2071 .....	6.3%
2072 .....	6.3%
2073 .....	6.3%
2074 .....	6.4%
2075 .....	6.3%
2076 .....	6.3%
2077 .....	6.3%
2078 .....	6.4%
2079 .....	6.4%
2080 .....	6.4%
2081 .....	6.4%
2082 .....	6.4%

1       **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

2       **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**  
3                   **ATIVES.**

4       (a) SUBMISSIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM OF  
5       MANDATORY SPENDING.—(1) Not later than July 29,  
6       2009, the House committees named in paragraph (2) shall  
7       submit their recommendations to the Committee on the  
8       Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving  
9       those recommendations from the applicable committees of  
10      the House, the Committee on the Budget shall report to  
11      the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such rec-  
12      ommendations without substantive revision.

13      (2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

14           (A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-  
15      mittee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws  
16      within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct  
17      spending outlays by \$38,481,000,000 for the period  
18      of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

19           (B) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—  
20      The Committee on Education and Labor shall report  
21      changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
22      reduce direct spending outlays by \$22,708,000,000  
23      for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

24           (C) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COM-  
25      MERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce

1 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction  
2 sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by  
3 \$666,135,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010  
4 through 2019.

5 (D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—  
6 The Committee on Financial Services shall report  
7 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
8 reduce direct spending outlays by \$28,400,000,000  
9 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

10 (E) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The  
11 Committee on Foreign Affairs shall report changes  
12 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce di-  
13 rect spending outlays by \$1,839,000,000 for the pe-  
14 riod of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

15 (F) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The  
16 Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in  
17 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct  
18 spending outlays by \$4,320,000,000 for the period  
19 of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

20 (G) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—  
21 The Committee on Natural Resources shall report  
22 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to  
23 reduce direct spending outlays by \$1,984,000,000  
24 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.



1 (H) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-  
2 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and  
3 Government Reform shall report changes in laws  
4 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct  
5 spending outlays by \$10,263,000,000 for the period  
6 of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

7 (I) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-  
8 FRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation  
9 and Infrastructure shall report changes in laws with-  
10 in its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending  
11 outlays by \$1,665,000,000 for the period of fiscal  
12 years 2010 through 2019.

13 (J) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The  
14 Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes  
15 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce di-  
16 rect spending outlays by \$605,049,000,000 for the  
17 period of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

18 (b) SUBMISSION OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—(1)  
19 Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of  
20 the House of a recommendation that has complied with  
21 its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section  
22 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the  
23 chairman of that committee may file with the House ap-  
24 propriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of  
25 such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

1       (2) Upon the submission to the House of a conference  
2 report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in  
3 which a committee has complied with its reconciliation in-  
4 structions solely by virtue of this section, the chairman  
5 of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file  
6 with the House appropriately revised allocations under  
7 section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels  
8 and aggregates.

9       **TITLE III—CONGRESSIONAL**  
10       **POLICY STATEMENTS**

11   **SEC. 301. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

12       (a) **MEDICARE POLICY.**—It is the policy of this con-  
13 current resolution that Congress will enact legislation to  
14 ensure the Medicare benefit continues to provide health  
15 care coverage for seniors by establishing a new method-  
16 ology to make the program solvent and fiscally sustain-  
17 able. Legislation shall be enacted that:

18           (1) Expands protections for seniors against cat-  
19 astrophic medical costs, simplifies beneficiary con-  
20 tributions, updates Medicare payments, increases  
21 flexibility for hospitals serving unusually high num-  
22 bers of low-income patients, and reduces the pre-  
23 scription drug benefit subsidy for high-income sen-  
24 iors (household incomes over \$170,000). To ensure  
25 that the cost of frivolous litigation is not passed on

1 to beneficiaries, the medical malpractice system is  
2 reformed.

3 (2) Preserves the current Medicare program for  
4 individuals 55 and older. For those under 55, the  
5 resolution gradually converts the current Medicare  
6 program into one in which Medicare beneficiaries re-  
7 ceive a premium support payment -- equivalent to  
8 100 percent of the cost of the Medicare benefit -- to  
9 purchase health coverage from a menu of Medicare-  
10 approved plans, similar to options available to Mem-  
11 bers of Congress. The premium support payment is  
12 risk-adjusted to increase with age and health status,  
13 and income-related so low-income seniors receive  
14 extra support. Premiums continue to be based on an  
15 all-beneficiary average, so the phasing of the young-  
16 er population into the new program will not increase  
17 premiums for the population continuing in the exist-  
18 ing program.

19 (b) FORCE AND EFFECT OF THE MEDICARE TRIG-  
20 GER.—The Medicare trigger as set forth in section 803  
21 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and  
22 Modernization Act of 2003 shall apply during the 111th  
23 Congress.

1 **SEC. 302. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID.**

2 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Med-  
3 icaid—

4 (1) is outdated and fiscally unsustainable;

5 (2) has a payment error rate of at least 10 per-  
6 cent (as reported by GAO in January 2009);

7 (3) without major reform, its recipients' access  
8 to health care is in jeopardy;

9 (4) must be reformed to make the health care  
10 safety net stronger and more reliable for the need-  
11 iest populations;

12 (5) must be modernized by enhancing State  
13 flexibility and their sensitivity to spending growth,  
14 while allowing States to offer their Medicaid popu-  
15 lations more options; and

16 (6) recipients, like all other Americans, deserve  
17 to make their own health care decisions instead of  
18 government bureaucrats dictating them.

19 **SEC. 303. POLICY STATEMENT ON AFFORDABLE AND AC-**  
20 **CESSIBLE HEALTH CARE.**

21 It is the policy assumption of this concurrent resolu-  
22 tion that legislation should be enacted that reforms the  
23 health care marketplace by ensuring universal access to  
24 health coverage for every American regardless of pre-exist-  
25 ing health conditions. It allows individuals who like their  
26 health coverage to keep what they have, and offers those

1 without coverage access health care options similar to  
2 what Members of Congress have. The resolution prevents  
3 the expansion of entitlements, the creation of government-  
4 controlled health plans, and the imposition of new man-  
5 dates or taxes on businesses. Individuals must have the  
6 freedom to choose the health care plan that best meets  
7 their needs and freedom from government bureaucrats  
8 making their health care decisions. Medical professionals  
9 must not be prohibited – either through the use of com-  
10 parative effectiveness data or otherwise – from providing  
11 and/or prescribing care they believe to be medically nec-  
12 essary.

13 **SEC. 304. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—

15 (1) More than 30 million Americans depend on  
16 Social Security as a key part of their retirement.  
17 Since enactment, Social Security has served as a  
18 vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retirement se-  
19 curity, which today includes employer provided pen-  
20 sions as well as personal savings.

21 (2) Every year, the Social Security Trustees re-  
22 port warns of the dire financial straits that Social  
23 Security is in. Each year without reform, the finan-  
24 cial condition of Social Security becomes more pre-

1       carious, and the threat to seniors becomes more pro-  
2       nounced—

3               (A) in 2041, the Trust Fund will be ex-  
4       hausted, and will be unable to pay scheduled  
5       benefits; and

6               (B) with the exhaustion of the Trust Fund  
7       in 2041, benefits will be cut 22 percent across  
8       the board – hurting all those who rely upon So-  
9       cial Security as a fundamental part of their re-  
10      tirement security; and by 2082, the cuts re-  
11      quired would equal 25 percent.

12              (3) The current recession is exacerbating the  
13      crisis to Social Security. The most recent March  
14      2009 CBO baseline finds that the cash surplus in  
15      2010 will only be \$3 billion – down \$22 billion from  
16      just 3 months ago. Should the recession continue, we  
17      may enter into a cash deficit in 2010 – 8 years ear-  
18      lier than expected.

19              (4) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-  
20      curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-  
21      come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-  
22      ation the need to protect lower-income Americans'  
23      retirement security.

24              (5) Americans deserve to have their elected  
25      Representatives take seriously the issue of Social Se-

1 security reform. We must work together – in a bipar-  
2 tisan fashion – in order to solve this crisis. In this  
3 spirit, this resolution puts forth a reform that was  
4 first proposed by the current Director of the Office  
5 of Management and Budget.

6 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy  
7 of this resolution that Congress should begin to act on  
8 Social Security. Should the Trustees of the Social Security  
9 Trust Fund determine that the Trust Fund would be un-  
10 able to pay scheduled benefits within five years (currently  
11 estimated in 2036); reforms such as the following are rec-  
12 ommended to be implemented to mitigate across-the-board  
13 cuts in benefit payments:

14 (1) Provide for a phase in of low-earner benefit  
15 enhancement. This would protect lower-income  
16 Americans meeting certain requirements by ensuring  
17 they receive a benefit of at least 120 percent of the  
18 poverty line.

19 (2) Reduce the 15-percent Primary Insurance  
20 Amount bracket by 0.25 percentage points per year,  
21 from the date at which SSA finds it cannot meet  
22 scheduled benefits within 5 years (currently 2036).  
23 Phase in over 20 years.

24 (3) The spending, revenue, deficit, and debt lev-  
25 els in this concurrent resolution assume current law

1       benefits will be fully paid and do not assume any  
2       savings in Social Security.

3   **SEC. 305. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY.**

4       (a) ENERGY POLICY.—It is recognized that: —

5           (1) energy is recognized as a vital component to  
6       our national and economic security.

7           (2) our dependence on foreign oil, natural gas,  
8       and other sources of energy is a threat to our na-  
9       tional and economic security;

10          (3) our dependence on foreign oil, natural gas,  
11       and other fuel sources is contributing to a massive  
12       transfer of wealth outside of the United States;

13          (4) increasing production of domestic energy  
14       will reduce our dependence on foreign oil, natural  
15       gas, and other sources of energy;

16          (5) high rates of taxes levied upon domestic  
17       production of oil and natural gas energy sources will  
18       place domestic producers at a competitive disadvan-  
19       tage relative to foreign competitors and will discour-  
20       age domestic energy production;

21          (6) a significant amount of oil and natural gas  
22       reserves are believed to be located on Federal lands  
23       including the Outer Continental Shelf, the Gulf of  
24       Mexico, the Arctic National and Wildlife Refuge, the



1 National Petroleum Reserve, the Intermountain  
2 West Region;

3 (7) domestic energy development on Federal  
4 lands should comply with environmental laws and  
5 regulations and should be conducted in an environ-  
6 mentally responsible manner that minimizes the dis-  
7 ruption to fish, plant, insect, and animal wildlife;

8 (8) alternative forms of energy development in-  
9 cluding solar, wind, biomass, wave, tidal, hydro, and  
10 other forms can produce pollution-free energy with  
11 favorable environmental benefits, including the re-  
12 duction of global green house gas emissions;

13 (9) increased nuclear energy is an important  
14 component to achieving an energy supply free of  
15 green house gas emissions;

16 (10) lower energy prices will do more to pro-  
17 mote economic growth, raise living standards, in-  
18 crease incomes, and create jobs than will higher en-  
19 ergy prices;

20 (11) numerous studies on cap and trade con-  
21 ducted by government agencies, universities, think  
22 tanks, and industry groups agree that cap and trade  
23 will raise energy prices for businesses and con-  
24 sumers; and

1           (12) revenues, royalties, fees, and taxes raised  
2           from developing energy projects located on Federal  
3           lands could provide billions of dollars to the Treas-  
4           ury which could be used to fund increased Federal  
5           participation and support for alternative, renewable,  
6           and nuclear energy projects without raising new  
7           taxes or increasing energy prices on businesses and  
8           consumers.

9           (b) STATEMENT ON ENERGY POLICY.—It is the pol-  
10          icy of this concurrent resolution that the energy policy of  
11          the United States is to—

12                (1) support our national and economic security  
13                by reducing our dependence on foreign oil, natural  
14                gas, and other sources of energy;

15                (2) support the increased development of energy  
16                on Federal lands in an environmentally responsible  
17                manner consistent with existing laws and regulations  
18                in a manner that minimizes the impact on fish,  
19                plant, insect, and animal wildlife;

20                (3) support the development of alternative, re-  
21                newable, and nuclear sources of energy that will re-  
22                duce reliance on foreign oil and contribute to re-  
23                duced levels of global green house gasses;

24                (4) direct revenues from royalties, bonus bids,  
25                fees, rents, and other taxes levied on new energy

1 projects on Federal lands to fund increased Federal  
2 participation in research, development, loans, loan  
3 guarantees, insurance, tax credits and subsidies, and  
4 other assistance that will encourage new develop-  
5 ment of alternative, renewable, and nuclear sources  
6 of energy;

7 (5) ensure taxes levied on domestic oil and nat-  
8 ural gas produces do not place them at a competitive  
9 disadvantage relative to foreign competitors, lead to  
10 job losses, or encourage a greater dependence on for-  
11 eign sources of oil, natural gas, or other energy  
12 sources; and

13 (6) pursue policies that keep energy prices low  
14 and contribute to economic growth and avoid policies  
15 that raise energy prices on American businesses and  
16 consumers.

17 **SEC. 306. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAXES.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—The policies of this concurrent  
19 resolution include the following assumptions:

20 (1) The Federal tax code is needlessly complex  
21 and burdensome, and it tends to discourage eco-  
22 nomic growth and United States competitiveness.

23 (2) The policies included in this resolution are  
24 aimed at addressing these problems.

1       (b) TAXES ON INDIVIDUALS.—This concurrent reso-  
2       lution would give individuals a choice in paying their Fed-  
3       eral income taxes. Individuals can choose to pay their Fed-  
4       eral taxes under the existing tax code, with all the familiar  
5       deductions and schedules, or they could move to a highly  
6       simplified income tax system. This simplified tax system  
7       broadens the tax base by cleaning out nearly all the exist-  
8       ing tax deductions and credits, compresses the tax sched-  
9       ule down to two low rates and retains a generous standard  
10      deduction and exemption level. The tax form for this sys-  
11      tem could fit on a postcard. Within ten years of enactment  
12      of this legislation, individuals would choose one of the two  
13      tax systems: the current tax code or the simplified system.  
14      Individuals are allowed one additional changeover between  
15      the two tax systems over the course of their lifetimes. Indi-  
16      viduals are also allowed to change tax systems when a  
17      major life event (death, divorce, or marriage) alters their  
18      filing status. In contrast to the six rates in the current  
19      tax code, the simplified tax has just two rates: 10 percent  
20      on adjusted gross income (AGI) up to \$100,000 for joint  
21      filers and \$50,000 for single filers; and 25 percent on tax-  
22      able income above these amounts. These tax brackets are  
23      adjusted by a cost-of-living adjustment as measured by the  
24      consumer price index. The simplified code eliminates near-  
25      ly all existing tax deductions, exclusions, and other special

1 provisions, but it retains a generous base exemption  
2 amount for all taxpayers. The standard deduction for joint  
3 filers is \$25,000 for joint filers and \$12,500 for single  
4 filers. The personal exemption amount is \$3500. This pro-  
5 posal patches the alternative minimum tax (AMT) at the  
6 2009 level for the foreseeable future in order to prevent  
7 millions of middle class Americans from being ensnared  
8 by an unfair tax hike. This tax system also maintains the  
9 current lower rates on capital gains and dividends for all  
10 taxpayers.

11 (c) TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.—The U.S. corporate  
12 income tax rate is the second highest in the industrialized  
13 world. The tax leads to lowers wages for workers, higher  
14 prices for consumers, and it also discourages foreign in-  
15 vestment in the U.S. This concurrent resolution assumes  
16 policies that address these problems by lowering the U.S.  
17 corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 25 percent, pushing  
18 it into the more competitive range among industrialized  
19 countries. In conjunction with this move, the resolution  
20 repeals the tax deduction for U.S. production activities  
21 (section 199), as companies receiving this benefit will now  
22 be taxed at the lower 25-percent rate. It also temporarily  
23 suspends the tax on capital gains for the rest of 2009 and  
24 2010. These policies are designed to keep overall Federal  
25 tax revenues at approximately 18.3 percent of GDP for

1 the foreseeable future, roughly equivalent to the long-term  
2 historical average.

3 **TITLE IV—SHORT-TERM BUDGET**  
4 **ENFORCEMENT**

5 **SEC. 401. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as pro-  
7 vided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not  
8 be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general  
9 appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not  
10 be in order as an amendment thereto.

11 (2) Managers on the part of the House may not agree  
12 to a Senate amendment that would violate paragraph (1)  
13 unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first  
14 is given by the House by a separate vote with respect  
15 thereto.

16 (b) ADVANCE APPROPRIATION.—In the House, an  
17 advance appropriation may be provided for the fiscal years  
18 2011 and 2012 for programs, projects, activities, or ac-  
19 counts identified in the joint explanatory statement of  
20 managers accompanying this resolution under the heading  
21 “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an  
22 aggregate amount not to exceed \$23,565,000,000 in new  
23 budget authority in each year.

24 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance  
25 appropriation” means any new budget authority provided

1 in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations  
2 or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint  
3 resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal  
4 year 2010 that first becomes available for any fiscal year  
5 after 2010.

6 **SEC. 402. ROLL CALL VOTE REQUIRED ON INCREASING THE**  
7 **DEBT LIMIT.**

8 With respect to the adoption by the Congress of a  
9 concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010,  
10 the clerk of the House shall not prepare an engrossment  
11 of a joint resolution increasing or decreasing, as the case  
12 may be, the statutory limit on the public debt.

13 **SEC. 403. BUDGET COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS.**

14 Each report of a committee on a public bill or public  
15 joint resolution shall contain a budget compliance state-  
16 ment prepared by the chairman of the Committee on the  
17 Budget, if timely submitted prior to the filing of the re-  
18 port, which shall include assessment by such chairman as  
19 to whether the bill or joint resolution complies with the  
20 requirements of sections 302, 303, 306, 311, and 401 of  
21 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

22 **SEC. 404. COST ESTIMATES FOR CONFERENCE REPORTS**  
23 **AND UNREPORTED MEASURES.**

24 It shall not be in order to consider a conference re-  
25 port or an unreported bill or joint resolution unless an

1 estimate of costs as described in clause 3(d)(2) of rule  
2 XIII has been printed in the Congressional Record at least  
3 one day before its consideration.

4 **SEC. 405. ROLL CALL VOTES FOR NEW SPENDING.**

5 The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered  
6 when the Speaker puts the question on passage of a bill  
7 or joint resolution, or on adoption of a conference report,  
8 for which the chairman of the Budget Committee has ad-  
9 vised the Speaker that such bill, joint resolution, or con-  
10 ference report authorizes or provides new budget authority  
11 of not less than \$50,000,000. The Speaker may not enter-  
12 tain a unanimous consent request or motion to suspend  
13 this section.

14 **SEC. 406. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**  
15 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

16 Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution pro-  
17 viding for a change in concepts or definitions, the chair-  
18 man of the Committee on the Budget shall make adjust-  
19 ments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in  
20 accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget  
21 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect  
22 prior to September 30, 2002).



1 **SEC. 407. SOCIAL SECURITY OFF-BUDGET COMPLIANCE**  
2 **STATEMENT.**

3 As required by section 13301 of the Budget Enforce-  
4 ment Act of 1990 and section 301(a) of the Congressional  
5 Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution on the  
6 budget does not include the outlays and revenue totals of  
7 the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program  
8 established under title II of the Social Security Act or the  
9 related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986  
10 in the surplus or deficit totals.

11 **SEC. 408. APPLICATIONS AND EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN AL-**  
12 **LOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

13 (a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations  
14 and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

15 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-  
16 ation;

17 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that  
18 measure; and

19 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as  
20 soon as practicable.

21 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-  
22 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting  
23 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-  
24 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as alloca-  
25 tions and aggregates contained in this resolution.

1 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For  
2 purposes of this resolution—

3 (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays,  
4 direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues,  
5 deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of  
6 fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of esti-  
7 mates made by the Committee on the Budget; and

8 (2) such chairman may make any other nec-  
9 essary adjustments to such levels to reflect the tim-  
10 ing of responses to reconciliation directives pursuant  
11 to section 201 of this resolution.

12 **SEC. 409. EMERGENCY SPENDING AND CONTINGENCY OP-**  
13 **ERATIONS.**

14 (a) EMERGENCY SPENDING DESIGNATION .—In the  
15 House, if any bill or joint resolution is reported, or an  
16 amendment is offered thereto or a conference report is  
17 filed thereon, and such provision is designated as an emer-  
18 gency pursuant to this section, then the new budget au-  
19 thority, new entitlement authority, outlays, or receipts re-  
20 sulting therefrom shall not count for purposes of the Con-  
21 gressional Budget Act of 1974.

22 (b) CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE  
23 GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM AND FOR UNANTICIPATED  
24 DEFENSE NEEDS.— In the House, if any bill or joint res-  
25 olution is reported, or an amendment is offered thereto

1 or a conference report is filed thereon, that makes appro-  
2 priations for fiscal year 2010 for contingency operations  
3 directly related to the global war on terrorism, and other  
4 unanticipated defense-related operations, then the new  
5 budget authority, new entitlement authority, outlays, or  
6 receipts resulting therefrom shall not count for purposes  
7 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

8 **TITLE V—LONG-TERM BUDGET**  
9 **ENFORCEMENT**

10 **SEC. 501. SPENDING AND REVENUE INCREASE CONTROLS.**

11 It shall not be in order in the House of Representa-  
12 tives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, mo-  
13 tion, or conference report, unless war has been declared  
14 or during a recession, as determined by the House Budget  
15 Committee, that causes aggregate—

16 (1) Federal spending levels, in any fiscal year  
17 to exceed the percentage of spending relative to the  
18 gross domestic product as set forth in section 510;  
19 and

20 (2) Federal revenue levels, in any fiscal year, to  
21 exceed the percentage of revenue relative to the  
22 gross domestic product as set forth in section 510.

1   **SEC. 502. PREVENT INCREASES IN THE LONG-TERM UN-**  
2                   **FUNDED LIABILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOV-**  
3                   **ERNMENT.**

4       (a) LONG-TERM SOLVENCY POINT OF ORDER.—It  
5 shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to  
6 consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment thereto, or  
7 conference report thereon, if such measure includes a pro-  
8 vision that causes a net increase in the long-term un-  
9 funded liability of the Federal Government.

10      (b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF  
11 PROPOSALS.— The Director of the Congressional Budget  
12 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare for each bill  
13 and joint resolution reported from committee (except  
14 measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ap-  
15 propriations), and amendments thereto and conference re-  
16 ports thereon, an estimate of whether the measure causes,  
17 relative to current law—

18           (1) a net increase in the Medicare Part A Trust  
19       Fund's unfunded liability; and

20           (2) a net increase in the long-term unfunded li-  
21       ability of the Federal Government.

22      (c) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.—The  
23 GAO shall assess the level of the Federal Government's  
24 long-term unfunded obligations and provide a report to the  
25 Committee on the Budget of the House, and other appro-

1 priate committees, as soon as practicable after the begin-  
2 ning of each session of Congress.

3 (d) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—The Depart-  
4 ment of the Treasury shall assess the level of the Federal  
5 Government's long-term unfunded obligations and provide  
6 a report to the Committee on the Budget of the House,  
7 and other appropriate committees.

8 (e) HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINA-  
9 TION.—The chairman of the House Budget Committee  
10 shall advise the Chair as to the whether a measure re-  
11 ferred to in subsection (a) complies with this section.

12 **SEC. 503. ESTIMATES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET**  
13 **OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

14 The Committee on the Budget of the House of Rep-  
15 resentatives shall include in the report referred to section  
16 308(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 an es-  
17 timate of the level of total spending in outlays and revenue  
18 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2082 as a per-  
19 centage of gross domestic product for purposes of this sec-  
20 tion.

21 **SEC. 504. PROJECTIONS.**

22 (a) CBO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH AND  
23 BUDGET PROJECTIONS.—By February 1 of each calendar  
24 year, for each fiscal year within the long-term period, as  
25 set forth in section 512, CBO shall prepare a report that

1 sets forth the amount of total spending of the Government  
2 in outlays, and the amount of total spending for the func-  
3 tional categories set forth in section 112 .

4 (b) INCLUSION IN THE FINAL SPENDING REDUCTION  
5 REPORT.—Each report prepared pursuant to subsections  
6 [(a) and (b)] shall be included in the preview spending  
7 reduction report and final spending reduction report, as  
8 applicable, set forth in sections [703 and 704].

## 9 **TITLE VI—EARMARK REFORM**

### 10 **SEC. 601. MORATORIUM ON CONSIDERATION OF EAR-** 11 **MARKS.**

12 (a) IN THE HOUSE.—It shall not be in order to con-  
13 sider a bill, joint resolution, or conference report con-  
14 taining a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or  
15 limited tariff benefit (as such terms are used in clause  
16 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representa-  
17 tives) until the end of the first session of the 111th Con-  
18 gress.

19 (b) IN THE SENATE.—[To be supplied.]

### 20 **SEC. 602. JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON EARMARK RE-** 21 **FORM.**

22 (a) ESTABLISHMENT AND COMPOSITION.—There is  
23 hereby established a Joint Select Committee on Earmark  
24 Reform. The joint select committee shall be composed of  
25 16 members as follows:

1 (1) 8 Members of the House of Representatives,  
2 4 appointed from the majority party by the Speaker  
3 of the House, and 4 from the minority party to be  
4 appointed by the minority leader.

5 (2) 8 Members of the Senate, 4 appointed from  
6 the majority party by the majority leader of the Sen-  
7 ate, and 4 from the minority party to be appointed  
8 by the minority leader.

9 A vacancy in the joint select committee shall not affect  
10 the power of the remaining members to execute the func-  
11 tions of the joint select committee, and shall be filled in  
12 the same manner as the original selection.

13 (b) STUDY AND REPORT.—

14 (1) STUDY.—The joint select committee shall  
15 make a full study of the practices of the House, Sen-  
16 ate, and Executive Branch regarding earmarks in  
17 authorizing, appropriation, tax, and tariff measures.  
18 As part of the study, the joint select committee shall  
19 consider the efficacy of—

20 (A) the disclosure requirements of clause 9  
21 of rule XXI and clause 17 of rule XXIII of the  
22 Rules of the House of Representatives and rule  
23 XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and  
24 the definitions contained therein;

1 (B) requiring full transparency in the proc-  
2 ess, with earmarks listed in bills at the outset  
3 of the legislative process and continuing  
4 throughout consideration;

5 (C) requiring that earmarks not be placed  
6 in any bill after initial committee consideration;

7 (D) requiring that Members be permitted  
8 to offer amendments to remove earmarks at  
9 subcommittee, full committee, floor consider-  
10 ation, and during conference committee meet-  
11 ings;

12 (E) requiring that bill sponsors and major-  
13 ity and minority managers certify the validity of  
14 earmarks contained in their bills;

15 (F) recommending changes to earmark re-  
16 quests made by the Executive Branch through  
17 the annual budget submitted to Congress pur-  
18 suant to section 1105 of title 31, United States  
19 Code;

20 (G) requiring that House and Senate  
21 amendments meet earmark disclosure require-  
22 ments, including amendments adopted pursuant  
23 to a special order of business; and

24 (H) establishing new categories for ear-  
25 marks, including—



- 1 (i) projects with national scope;
- 2 (ii) military projects; and
- 3 (iii) local or provincial projects, in-
- 4 cluding the level of matching funds re-
- 5 quired for such project.

6 (2) REPORT.—

7 (A) The joint select committee shall submit  
8 to the House a report of its findings and rec-  
9 ommendations not later than 6 months after  
10 adoption of this concurrent resolution.

11 (B) No recommendation shall be made by  
12 the joint select committee except upon the ma-  
13 jority vote of the members from each House, re-  
14 spectively.

15 (C) Notwithstanding any other provision of  
16 this resolution, any recommendation with re-  
17 spect to the rules and procedures of one House  
18 that only affects matters related solely to that  
19 House may only be made and voted on by mem-  
20 bers of the joint select committee from that  
21 House and, upon its adoption by a majority of  
22 such members, shall be considered to have been  
23 adopted by the full committee as a rec-  
24 ommendation of the joint select committee.

1 In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the joint  
2 select committee shall hold not fewer than 5 public hear-  
3 ings.

4 (c) RESOURCES AND DISSOLUTION.—

5 (1) the joint select committee may utilize the  
6 resources of the House and Senate.

7 (2) the joint select committee shall cease to  
8 exist 30 days after the submission of the report de-  
9 scribed in subsection (a)(2).

10 (d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the  
11 term “earmark” shall include congressional earmarks,  
12 congressionally directed spending items, limited tax bene-  
13 fits, or limited tariff benefits as those terms are used in  
14 clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Rep-  
15 resentatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the  
16 Senate. Nothing in this subsection shall confine the study  
17 of the joint select committee or otherwise limit its rec-  
18 ommendations.

19 **TITLE VII—PAY-AS-YOU-GO EN-**  
20 **FORCEMENT FOR MANDA-**  
21 **TORY SPENDING**

22 **SEC. 701. PAY-AS-YOU-GO FOR MANDATORY SPENDING LEG-**  
23 **ISLATION.**

24 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in  
2     the House to consider any direct spending legisla-  
3     tion, excluding the impact of any revenue provisions,  
4     that would increase the budget deficit or cause a  
5     budget deficit for any of applicable time periods as  
6     set forth in paragraph (2).

7           (2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIOD.—For purposes  
8     of this subsection, the term “applicable time period”  
9     means—

10           (A) the current fiscal year;

11           (B) the budget year;

12           (C) the period of the 5 fiscal years fol-  
13     lowing the current fiscal year; and

14           (D) the period of the 5 fiscal years fol-  
15     lowing the 5 fiscal years referred to in subpara-  
16     graph (C).

17           (3) DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For pur-  
18     poses of this subsection and except as provided in  
19     paragraph (4), the term “direct spending legisla-  
20     tion” means any bill, joint resolution, amendment,  
21     motion, or conference report that affects direct  
22     spending as that term is defined by, and interpreted  
23     for purposes of, the Balanced Budget and Emer-  
24     gency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

1           (4) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant  
2       to this subsection shall use the most recent baseline  
3       estimates supplied by the Congressional Budget Of-  
4       fice consistent with section 257 of the Balanced  
5       Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

6       (b) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For  
7       purposes of this section, the levels of new budget author-  
8       ity, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be deter-  
9       mined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee  
10      on the Budget.

11      (c) POINT OF ORDER PROTECTION IN THE HOUSE.—  
12      In the House, it shall not be in order to consider a rule  
13      or order that waives the application of subsection (a). As  
14      disposition of a point of order under this section, the Chair  
15      shall put the question of consideration with respect to the  
16      rule or order that waives the application of subsection (a).  
17      The question of consideration shall be debatable for 10  
18      minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and  
19      for 10 minutes by an opponent, but shall otherwise be de-  
20      cided without intervening motion except one that the  
21      House adjourn.

1       **TITLE VIII—DISCRETIONARY**  
2               **SPENDING LIMITS**

3   **SEC. 801. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

4       (a) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—As used in  
5 this section, the term “discretionary spending limits”  
6 mean—

7           (1) NONDEFENSE DISCRETIONARY CAT-  
8 EGORY.—

9           (A) Fiscal Year 2010:

10               (i) Budget authority:  
11               \$479,559,000,000.

12               (ii) Outlays: \$538,888,000,000.

13           (B) Fiscal Year 2011:

14               (i) Budget authority:  
15               \$480,712,000,000.

16               (ii) Outlays: \$552,231,000,000.

17           (C) Fiscal Year 2012:

18               (i) Budget authority:  
19               \$482,150,000,000.

20               (ii) Outlays: \$546,975,000,000.

21           (D) Fiscal Year 2013:

22               (i) Budget authority:  
23               \$483,679,000,000.

24               (ii) Outlays: \$547,914,000,000.

25           (E) Fiscal Year 2014:

1 (i) Budget authority:

2 \$485,264,000,000.

3 (ii) Outlays: \$547,703,000,000.

4 (F) Fiscal Year 2015:

5 (i) Budget authority:

6 \$487,437,000,000.

7 (ii) Outlays: \$548,092,000,000.

8 (G) Fiscal Year 2016:

9 (i) Budget authority:

10 \$488,275,000,000.

11 (ii) Outlays: \$549,089,000,000.

12 (H) Fiscal Year 2017:

13 (i) Budget authority:

14 \$489,369,000,000.

15 (ii) Outlays: \$551,612,000,000.

16 (I) Fiscal Year 2018:

17 (i) Budget authority:

18 \$490,787,000,000.

19 (ii) Outlays: \$553,312,000,000.

20 (J) Fiscal Year 2019:

21 (i) Budget authority:

22 \$491,468,000,000.

23 (ii) Outlays: \$555,520,000,000.

24 (2) DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY CATEGORY.—

25 (A) Fiscal Year 2010:

1 (i) Budget authority:  
2 \$691,128,000,000.  
3 (ii) Outlays: \$690,463,000,000.  
4 (B) Fiscal Year 2011:  
5 (i) Budget authority:  
6 \$614,293,000,000.  
7 (ii) Outlays: \$658,207,000,000.  
8 (C) Fiscal Year 2012:  
9 (i) Budget authority:  
10 \$623,612,000,000.  
11 (ii) Outlays: \$638,011,000,000.  
12 (D) Fiscal Year 2013:  
13 (i) Budget authority:  
14 \$634,421,000,000.  
15 (ii) Outlays: \$637,332,000,000.  
16 (E) Fiscal Year 2014:  
17 (i) Budget authority:  
18 \$648,249,000,000.  
19 (ii) Outlays: \$642,132,000,000.  
20 (F) Fiscal Year 2015:  
21 (i) Budget authority:  
22 \$663,024,000,000.  
23 (ii) Outlays: \$653,987,000,000.  
24 (G) Fiscal Year 2016:

1 (i) Budget authority:

2 \$678,064,000,000.

3 (ii) Outlays: \$672,185,000,000.

4 (H) Fiscal Year 2017:

5 (i) Budget authority:

6 \$693,507,000,000.

7 (ii) Outlays: \$682,823,000,000.

8 (I) Fiscal Year 2018:

9 (i) Budget authority:

10 \$709,411,000,000.

11 (ii) Outlays: \$693,937,000,000.

12 (J) Fiscal Year 2019:

13 (i) Budget authority:

14 \$725,737,000,000.

15 (ii) Outlays: \$714,265,000,000.

16 (b) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—If the chairman of  
17 the Committee on the Budget adjusts the allocations set  
18 forth pursuant to section 302(a), or other adjustments as  
19 applicable, of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, cor-  
20 responding adjustments may be made to the discretionary  
21 caps set forth in subsection (a).

22 (c) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in  
23 the House, unless it has been designated pursuant to sec-  
24 tion 410 of this resolution, to consider any bill or joint  
25 resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on



1 that bill or joint resolution) that causes the discretionary  
2 spending limits in this section to be exceeded, as deter-  
3 mined by estimates provided by the chairman of the Budg-  
4 et Committee of the House.

5 (d) CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.—

6 It shall not be in order to consider a concurrent resolution  
7 on the budget if such resolution—

8 (1) does not include discretionary caps for the  
9 fiscal years covered by this resolution with separate  
10 defense and nondefense categories; or

11 (2) includes discretionary spending levels higher  
12 than those included in this section for the non-  
13 defense category set forth in this section.

